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People!
SALE AND TO LET.

S. D. & H. W. SMITH,
OF BOSTON.

VOL. 4.

C. S. WILLIAMS'

NEW

LINEN COLLAR.

THE

MOST DURABLE

AND THE

MOST ECONOMICAL COLLAR

EVER INVENTED.



Having had experience in the sale of paper collars for a number of years, and having noticed the various objections urged against most of the leading collars of the day, we have at last succeeded in obtaining a collar which we believe to be free from these objections, and we have no hesitation in offering them to our customers as the

BEST WEARING COLLAR

yet offered to the public, and we would advise all those who appreciate a

Perfect Fitting Collar!

One Faultless as to Style and Shape,

TO CALL IN AND EXAMINE A BOX OF THESE

IMPROVED COLLARS !!

For if you but examine you will purchase and will never wear any but these.

C. S. WILLIAMS'

IMPROVED

LINEN COLLAR !!

Is made with BOTH ROUND AND SQUARE CORNERS ! so that all, no matter how fastidious, will take pride in wearing a collar so exquisitely fashioned in every respect. Its fabric cannot be distinguished from the whitest and finest linen.

This collar combines all the qualities of the BEST hitherto introduced, with

GREAT IMPROVEMENT.

They are made of a better quality of cloth than is used in any other collar, and will wear longer, and keep the shape free from wrinkled or pucker, better than any collar now in the market. They FIT THE NECK in the EASIEST and MOST PERFECT MANNER, and are WARRANTED TO GIVE PERFECT SATISFACTION in every respect. Do not fail to call in and examine them.

FOR SALE ONLY AT

C. S. WILLIAMS'

ONE PRICE

Dry Goods and Clothing Store,

WEYMOUTH LANDING.

E. W. LOCKE & CO.,
WEYMOUTH.

W. H. BLAICK, Sept.

The Weymouth Weekly Gazette.

WEYMOUTH, MASS., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1870.

NO. 18

WEYMOUTH WEEKLY GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, BY
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Foreign Correspondence.

LETTERS FROM JOHN O. FOYE.

NO. 1.

LIVERPOOL, England, Aug. 9, 1870.

Mr. EDITOR:—I avail myself of this opportunity to apprise you of my safe arrival in England, after a pleasant voyage of ten days from New York; and for the information of a large circle of acquaintance among your readers, will say that my health is somewhat improved. Your request that I would write for your paper while travelling in Europe, will be complied with so far as the state of my health will allow. My letter will be principally descriptive of the most important and interesting things that may come under my own personal observation in travelling through Ireland, England, Scotland, Wales, France, Spain, Italy, and other countries if the present war does not prevent; and it is my purpose to visit the farming districts and lower classes as well as the principal cities.

It was my good fortune to take passage from New York in one of the finest ships that ever crossed the Atlantic. I refer to the iron ocean steamer, "City of Brussels," which I will try to describe in detail. This ship was built by Tod & McGregor, iron ship builders, on the river Clyde, in Scotland, at a cost of about seven hundred thousand dollars in gold. She is four hundred feet long on deck, forty-one feet wide midships, and thirty feet deep in the hold; has four decks, including the cabin, and draws, when loaded, twenty-five feet of water. The entire hull of the ship is built of wrought or rolled iron, in the best possible manner, without regard to cost, the iron plating being one inch thick on the bottom, lapped and riveted in the strongest manner. The principal cabin or dining saloon, is finished and furnished in very elegant style, and is sufficiently large to accommodate about two hundred cabin passengers. There are also berths for deck passengers for one thousand steerage passengers in addition. The accommodations and living in the cabin are quite equal to first class hotels in Boston, and from the steerage passengers I heard no complaints. The mammoth steam engines of the ship were built expressly to beat the world, and are seven hundred horsepower, with cylinders ninety-one inches in diameter, which are the largest I have seen. I counted twenty-eight furnaces, or separate fires, under the boilers, and these consume no less than one hundred tons of coal over twenty-four hours, and employ thirty-six firemen to tend them. Seven engineers are employed to run the engines alone. In addition to this immense steam power, the ship is rigged and carries nearly or quite as much canvas as an ordinary merchant ship. Her engines were not stopped or shacked for a single moment in crossing the ocean. A large portion of the heavy work on board the ship is done by steam power, such as steering the ship, working the windlass and capstans, loading and discharging cargo, cooking, &c., but notwithstanding this, one hundred and twenty-six men are employed to man the ship, including the officers. In Decean last this ship made the voyage from New York to Liverpool (3200 miles) in eight and one-half days, being the quickest run ever made across the Atlantic ocean.

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WEYMOUTH WEEKLY GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 2, 1870.

Advertisements inserted on honorable terms. Printing of all kinds to be done in a manner, at reasonable rates.

EQUALIZATION OF THE SEXES.

Statisticians, in their estimates of population, have generally advanced the idea that there is a continual excess of females, and the advocates of polygamy have used this statement as one of their weapons to shield them in their almost unrestricted commerce with the other sex. It will be remembered that a controversy on the question of monogamous and polygamic marriage has arisen between Dr. Newman, Chaplain of the U. S. Senate, and the Elders of the Mormon Church in Utah, growing out of an argument in defense of polygamy, by the Mormon delegate to Congress, Mr. Hooper, when a bill was introduced that body to abolish polygamy in Utah. Dr. Newman has recently visited Salt Lake City to combat the polygamists on their own chosen field, and his lecture upon the subject, which is published in full in the New York Herald of Aug. 18, (a copy of which should be in the hands of every student of Biblical literature,) is exhaustive of the theme. As our limited space forbids the presentation of his arguments, we can only call attention to the point advanced which appears to upset the calculations of statisticians relative to the inequality of the sexes and the polygamists of one of their chief lines of defense. Dr. Newman says—

Now, we deduce an argument from the equalization of the sexes, or, in other words, the equal proportion of males and females. We assert that the great doctrine taught by Paul, 'Let every man have his own wife and let every woman have her own husband,' is founded upon an equally great physical law. Take, for instance, the census of the United States for 1860. The figures are as follows—

Males, 18,087,190; Females, 17,916,305; Excess of Males, 709,000.

Great Britain has an excess of 700,000 females; but add the excess of either sex representing the two great branches of the Anglo-Saxon race—take our excess of males and England's excess of females—and then you get the fact already stated—viz., an equal proportion of males and females. Now take the five great nations of Europe—France, Austria, Spain, Italy and Prussia. In these five great nations there is a total population of 183,000,000 and an excess of only 1,07,000 females—one wife for each man and the 183th part of another wife for the same man. That is not enough to go around. But now add the standing armies of these countries, on which is known as a peace footing, and you get 1,35,573 more men, giving in those nations an excess of 61,642 males.

CONDENSED HISTORY OF THE BIBLE. A friend in California, who emigrated to the Golden State several years ago from his native town of Weymouth, has prepared for the press a condensed history of the Bible, stating the authors of different books, and what date and under what circumstances they were written, with opinions of critics in regard to the authority of books or chapters. In inking these resources the author writes, us that he has made thorough and real sufficient about the Bible to fit him for a book woods preacher.

THE FAIR AT HINSONG. In aid of the new Catholic church being erected in that town, will commence on Monday evening, Sept. 5th, and will be continued during the week. A great variety of choice and fancy articles will be on exhibition during the Fair, and no effort will be spared to make it a perfect success. In every sense of the word, addresses will be delivered on the first day by the Hon. P. A. Collins, of the Massachusetts Senate, and by J. Boyle O'Reilly, Esq., of Boston. Musical and dramatic entertainments will be given on each evening of the Fair. The Hall will be sumptuously decorated by Laramell and Marble of Boston. It is expected that at least \$30,000 will be realized from the Fair, and at there is a great deal of enthusiasm manifested by the people of Hinsong in aid of the work, we have no doubt that their efforts will be crowned with success. C.

SPECIAL POLICE.—A number of the residents of Weymouth Landing have subscribed a sufficient amount to secure the services of a special policeman, and have appointed Mr. C. T. Bailey to the position. The officer will be in constant readiness, day and night, to keep the public in order, and as Mr. Bailey is evidently adapted to the situation, the movement was a wise one. Such an officer is needed in every village, and the town itself might well follow the example of West Roxbury, which, we learn from Captain Gary, has a special force of police officers, with a town of much less population.

CAUCUS.—The Labor Reform party hold a caucus at Weymouth Town Hall next Monday evening to choose delegates to the State Convention at Worcester. From the present indications, it is inferred that Wendell Phillips will be the nominee for Governor, at the Convention, and if so, with the combined support of the Labor and Temperance movements, Mr. Phillips will reduce the majority of the Republican candidate largely.

NOVEL AGRICULTURAL FAIR.—The managers of the above Society have issued the 22nd announcement of their Cattle Show, which will take place at Readville, Sept. 21, 22, 23. These Fairs are second to none in the State, in point of interest, and from the announcement in another column our readers will find that the coming Fair will afford visitors abundant entertainment in the usual out-door features of such gatherings, while the presence of Hon. Marshall P. Wilder, and Rev. E. Porter Dyer, as orator and poet, with addresses by other distinguished guests, will impart additional interest to the occasion.

NO EXEMPTION.—The climate of the Northwestern states is pronounced an almost uniformly remedy for various diseases incident to the New England coast, but the remedy does not appear to be efficient in every case, as Rev. Mr. Eliot, formerly of South Dedham, has returned from Wisconsin, suffering from the very trouble he endeavored to mitigate by locating there.

HARDY BETS.—We take pleasure in commanding the stock of bulls catalogued in Vick's annual for 1870, and as he will be prepared by the 25th inst. to bill orders, guaranteeing the delivery in season and in good condition, our readers will do well to write to James Vick, Rochester, N. Y., for information respecting, commanding and instructive.

FACTS AND INCIDENTS.

BATTING.

The popular relations of master and slave in the Southern States, previous to the war, developed many traits of character and resulted in family or rather blood connection as diverse in complexion as light and darkness, and which, we are happy to say were common alike to the South. Thrilling incidents transpired when the track of the driver's whip and the groan of the tortured slave suspended, howsoever together, calling for vengeance upon all who apologized for slavery, as well as upon the guilty perpetrators of such cruelty.

A few facts which came to my knowledge, during a nine months' residence at the South, will amply illustrate the peculiar and benevolent (?) institution of American slavery; but its greatest horrors are too revolting to be recorded here. We formed the acquaintance of a very intelligent mulatto in Nashville, who was a dealer in fowl, shade and ornamental trees and shrubbery. Referring to his birth and parentage, he said, with a bitter sarcasm which we cannot forget:—

"I sold my good old daddy a thousand dollars to get rid of him!"

"So you were born a slave?"

"Yes! my mother was my father's slave, and it cost me one thousand dollars to escape her hard lot."

We have met several whose fathers were slaveholders, and who were not ashamed to sell their colored sons and daughters.

There is a man in Nashville, not much darker than a quadroon, who was the son of a Southern planter. His father became involved in debts which he could not pay. To satisfy his creditors, his property was sold. His brother bought his colored nephews and nieces, hoping their father would some day be able to return them. But the old man died, leaving his dusky children in bondage, with their white brothers received in his final education.

Another lonely white man sold one of his children when it was quite small for \$150. This new master had a son about the same age of the yellow boy. The two grew up together, engaging in boyish sports and games, with the same freedom as though they had been brothers. The boy, a recent graduate from the Weymouth High School, the parents consisted of the wife of the planter and number about 40 people. Various

Mr. Editors.—As South Weymouth is a first class to-lease village, I desire, with your indulgence, to chisel a small gathering of young ladies and gentlemen at the residence of Henry Thomas, on Union street—the occasion being the half-day of his accomplished daughter, who recently has graduated from the Weymouth High School. The party consisted of the wife of the planter and number about 40 people. Various

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Foreign Correspondence.

LETTERS FROM JOHN O. FOYE.

NO. III.

LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND, Aug. 12, 1870.

THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.—The gratifying announcement that the overthrow of Napoleon has produced a republican administration in *la belle France*, has awakened almost universal feeling of sympathy for the gallant and generous people who have at last been freed from the power which for twenty years past weighed heavily upon their aspirations for freedom, and which precipitated them into a war which has humbled Napoleon, and deprived him of the throne. The name of Napoleon is one which to the French people has been synonymous with greatness, and while they admit that the empire is done much for the prosperity of France, they cannot forget that imperialist ideas were in opposition to the long-cherished ideas of republican liberty for cherishing and advancing which many of her noblest names have been forced into exile from their native land. An anxious feeling prevails as to whether France can sustain the new order of administration in the face of the vast army of Prussia which threatens Paris, and it is hoped that as the conqueror of Napoleon has carried his announced point, the overthrow of the Emperor, he will yet be unnecessarily impudent in his demands, though by the laws of war, he may demand compensation for the expenses incurred in the struggle, but the moral sense of the world will condemn any attempt on his part to thrust upon France a government not desired by the people.

The N. Y. Herald furnishes an account of the leaders of the new administration of the republic, which admits that in the south of France, and served with distinction in Algeria. Becoming a member of the Assembly in 1848 he was honored by the republic with a diplomatic mission to St. Petersburg. After the coup d'état he was regarded as so dangerous an adversary that he was expelled from France. He remained in exile until 1859. Jules Favre, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, is one of the most distinguished lawyers and eloquent orators in France. Pierre Magne, Minister of Finance, originally a lawyer, has made political economy the study of his life. Ever since 1855 he has had practical experience in administrative work, and Clemenceau, the Minister of Justice in the provisional government of 1848. Jules Simon, the Minister of Public Instruction has long been the acknowledged head of a body of young and learned professors. Leon Gambetta, the Minister of the Interior, is a young man with an expanding future before him. He has already attained distinction by the electric telegraph which he has displayed in political lawsuits. Arago, the Mayor of Paris, is a nephew of the statesman and statesman, and appears from his early proclamations to be well qualified for his new position. Count de Kerferry, the Prefect of Police, a Breton by birth, is a descendant of the old legitimate family, but has always sympathized with advanced liberal ideas. General Trochu, Governor of Paris, and President of the Committee of Safety, is said to be an Orleanist, but he has manifestly set aside all narrow sympathies, devoting himself with equal energy and impartiality to the duties which devolve upon him as virtually a dictator.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.—The Delphi Lodge of Weymouth, has issued a card for public distribution, announcing the principles of the order, which are as follows:

J. O. F.

THE NEW ADAMS ACADEMY is founded upon manhood but the purest and sincerest motives. Its aim is to alleviate the sufferings of a brother, succor the unfortunate, ready-watching at the bedside of the sick, cheering the dying, performing the last sad rites at the grave of a brother, offering consolation to the afflicted, and caring, with a brother's love, for the widow and orphan.

No human being can be too calculating to promote the happiness and well-being of man. It invites to its Lodges the sons of virtue, of love, and of peace, that they may be consoled by vows of eternal fidelity. In a brother's alliance, and unite their best efforts for mutual advantage.

It brings together men of all nations, from each other by climate, language, and education, and teaches them that they are children of one Almighty Father; and that, therefore, they are bound by mutual trust, teaching them to be in religion and in the dependence upon and accountability to the One Eternal and Almighty God. It embitters in its communion the good and true of all sects and opinions. Men of all creeds and sects are welcome to its meetings, and find a common refuge from the dissensions that too often mar the harmony of social intercourse. It is a society whose principles are to do justice to all mankind, and to secure to all a fair and equal protection, but it is suggested that the principles of the society are not sufficiently protected, but they will be.

Miss Minnie Haase of Berlin recently joined an Amazon corps to serve in the German armies, and offered their services to the government. There were fifty-three in all enlisted in this body, and it was their earnest desire to be stationed in some place where they could perform their duties and defend the garrison for field duty. They offered to aid in guarding the coast, and made a plan to do so.

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OUR NEIGHBORS.

A pair of male and female professionals visited Weymouth on the 1st instant last week, and called at the store of John W. Turrell, tailor, the woman relieving him of a piece of cloth while the man was being measured for a suit. The theft being discovered they were tracked to the boat, and the cloth found on a settee, with the woman near by. She pretended to know nothing about it, and the owner was satisfied with the recovery of his property, and her slide.

A silvery young man was showing his agility on the steamer Wm. Harrison by climbing around the outside of the boat one day last week, when an iron rod of a side opening gave way, and he fell overboard, narrowly escaping a blow from the wheel. He was rescued.

Col. Edward Southworth, of North Bridgewater, died on Tuesday of last week, aged 85.

A new Swedish chapel is being erected in the same town.

The census returns of Dedham figure the total population at 7,312; a gain of 867.

The third track of the railroad between Boston and Hyde Park is nearly completed. Passengers are carried between the two points, about nine miles, for 12 cents.

The Norfolk County Gazette says that a man was found in the woods near Hyde Park on Tuesday last week in a thriving condition. He had laid there eight days without food or drink. He stated that he started from Hyde Park with the intention of walking to Boston, and becoming tired had lain down in his uncomfortable quarters, and for some reason, as yet unexplained, remained there until rescued.

Rev. H. M. Tenney, pastor of the Village church, Dorchester, has received and accepted a call to the church in Winona, Minnesota, the largest in that State with two exceptions.

TELEGRAMS WITH PINS.—This beautiful game is a combination of Ten Pins and Quoits. Its peculiar advantages in requiring less space than other Field Games, less time to play, as well as being more portable and less expensive, it can be played by both sexes and ages. It will be found very interesting.

The numerous friends of Mrs. A. M. Foss, the accomplished pianist and organist, will regret to learn that she has fully decided to make New York City her home, and closes her engagement at the Sabbath Schools. It affords me great pleasure to assist Sunday Schools, especially in parishes that have not wealthy men that are willing to contribute. For a number of years I have made donations to the Sabbath Schools of my own town, and I believe that it has encouraged and stimulated them a great deal. Hoping that this small donation may tend to increase new energy in the schools, before I remain, very truly yours, HENRY H. FAXON.

Dorchester Gazette.

The embryo over Plymouth Rock has been started by a granite block, enclosing a grass plot ten feet square, and the pink covering removed. The cost of the improvement, says the Memorial, will be \$100, contributed by visiting notables.

Grey, the President of the Council of State, is an able advocate.

General Leffo, Minister of War, is a native of the south of France, and served with distinction in Algeria. Becoming a member of the Assembly in 1848 he was honored by the republic with a diplomatic mission to St. Petersburg. After the coup d'état he was regarded as so dangerous an adversary that he was expelled from France.

The N. Y. Herald furnishes an account of the leaders of the new administration of the republic, which admits that in the south of France, and served with distinction in Algeria. Becoming a member of the Assembly in 1848 he was honored by the republic with a diplomatic mission to St. Petersburg. After the coup d'état he was regarded as so dangerous an adversary that he was expelled from France.

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PIQUANTS.

It is said that a San Francisco cat got into the room of an orator somewhat noted as a traveller and speech-improver, and tried to suck his breath. As the story goes, the cat soon burst, the wind in him being more than she could manage.

"How are you getting along at Newport?" "Oh, swimming."

Squibb thinks the deepest eyes he knows of just now are those of putatines.

Motto for an Arab tribe—Up and Bedouin.

Recent rains have raised the Mississippi two feet.

Rolling stock—capital invested in boulding alleys.

The Philadelphia firemen are always in fighting trim.

In Illinois, Ann Jordan, of the Protestant Methodist Church, gained quite a reputation as a local preacher. Ann was ready in expedient or exhort, and to "wrestle" in prayer largely to the annoyance of Peter Cartwright. She was present at one of Cartwright's camp meetings once; a good bedeviling prevailed, and many were at the altar. Cartwright called Ann to kneel and asked some one else to lead in prayer. But Ann struck off at once, with much belling and power. Cartwright not recognizing her voice, shouted out "Ann!" A brother, kneeling close by, whispered, "It is Ann Jordan praying!" Cartwright, looking around and seeing that it was so, cried out, "I think that Ann back!"

A shoddy dame, late a domestic, in ordering silver ware, desired the astonished clerk to have it engraved, M. M. engraved on each piece.

A Milwaukee "miss" says, "Taint much trouble to make one sick person; most on 'em don't want anything, and if they do, they don't get it."

Why is the earth like a blackboard? Because the children of men multiply on the face of it.

A young man charged with being lazy was asked it he took it from his father. "I think not," was the reply; "father's got all the laziness he ever had."

Red Cloud's new name for the locomotive is "coughing horse."

The driver of a real cart anxiously enquired at several places for "the residence of Mr. James Nasmyth," after he had been directed to take a load of feed to the gymnasium.

A Chicago lady lately dropped one of her eyebrows in the church pew, and dreadfully frightened a young man sitting next to her, who thought it was his mistake.

A certain tradesman had a large family and little "treasures" were continually being added to the hoard. One day one of his little boys happened to be in a store, and was thus interrogated by a young man present: "John, how many brothers and sisters have you got?" "I don't know," answered the boy. "I hadn't been home since morning."

A Bohemian who was obliged to camp out the other evening, when all were sleeping, thought he had occupied a bed.

"Indeed," thought a brother, "I thought you had roughed it outside for a week. But the Chinese found out what was going on, and they went down to Del Norte, and got an injunction from the Supreme Court. They did not want me to be left in the dark, and so the great wheel stands still to this day."

"Ah," says Patrick, and what won't the Yankees do next?" (Desdemona Transcript.)

Advertisements.

Business Cards.

Weymouth Market.

J. G. WORSTER & CO.,
Princeton & Grocery Store,
101 COMMERCIAL AND WASHINGTON STS.
WEYMOUTH.

CONSTANTLY on hand a good assortment of dried fruits.

Beef, Pork, Mutton, Lamb, Hams, Butter, Cheese, etc., and

Family Groceries.

All of which will be sold at the lowest CASH prices.

GEO. W. WARREN,

—WITH—
GEO. H. RICHARDS.

Dealer in

Men's & Boys' Clothing,

AND FURNISHING GOODS.

24 & 25 Dock Square, BOSTON.

25

ST. CHARLES RESTAURANT,

Washington Square, Weymouth.

PROVIDENCE RIVER OYSTERS served up in a variety of styles.

Meats at all hours of the day, Sundays except.

Caterer of excellent quality constantly on hand.

A cup of Old Government Coffee or of Black Tea, with a slice of bread and butter, for a load of wood, and straightway the mutton is shod. Seven water melons purchase a ticket of admission to the theatre. He pays for the motion of his children seventy-five cents per quarter. The dressmaker receives for her services four suppers per month. He settles his Church debts in silverware, Tax loads of pumpkins pay his annual subscription to the newspaper. He buys a "Treatise on the Celestial Marriage" for a load of gravel, and a bottle of soothing syrup for the baby with a basket of string beans. In this primitive method, until the advent of the Railroad, was nine-tenths of the business of the Territory conducted. And even now, in the more remote settlements, a majority of all transactions are of this character. The merchants, purchasing their goods in New York or San Francisco, must, of course, have money to pay for the same; but they sell their goods for cattle, flour, and dairy products, which are marketed for cash in the adjoining mining territories.—From "Salt Lake City" in OVERTLAND MONTHLY for September.

A LARGE WATER-WHEEL.—A son of one who lived on the line of the Boston & Weymouth R. R., was recently telling of a water-wheel that he has seen in Ireland, which he represented to be fifty feet in diameter, with a rim ten feet wide.

"What is that nothing to what I saw at the White Mountain," said a Yankee bystander. "There they had a wheel a hundred feet in diameter, to turn a mill."

And what did they do with such a wheel as that? asked Patrick.

"Oh," replied Jonathan, "it was too large, and the horses put a gear on one of the mountains, and were going to turn the world the other way with the wheel, so that the sun would not set for a week. But the Chinese found out what was going on, and they went down to Del Norte, and got an injunction from the Supreme Court. They did not want me to be left in the dark, and so the great wheel stands still to this day."

"Ah," says Patrick, and what won't the Yankees do next?" (Desdemona Transcript.)

Advertisements.

MATHUSHEK

PIANOS. PRICES REDUCED.

THE BEST.

The Best and Cheapest Place to buy

CLOTHES WRINGERS

Or Washing Machines.

Or to get your Wringers Repaired or at

H. S. THAYER'S

42 Elm street, BOSTON.

Entrance from the Yard of Wible's Hotel.

11 Y.

The prettiest girls in Utah generally marry Young.

A good old soul read about the strike of the wire-drawers in Winooski, Mass., and said that of all new-fangled things wire-drawers must be the queerest. She concluded that they were made like horse-hair and dog-muzzles.

During a recent fire in a rural town of Kentucky, the proprietors of the liquor saloons successfully employed the whisky kept for sale to quench the flames.

We have heard of a certain lord, somewhere in Ireland, we believe, where there is in the middle of the stream a rock upon which some thoughtful person has inscribed the caution: "When this rock is under water, it is dangerous crossing here."

A young lady having set her cap for a rather large specimen of the opposite sex, and having failed to win him, was telling her sorrows to a couple of her confidants, when one of them confronted her with these words—

"Never mind, Molly; there are as good fish in the sea as ever caught."

"Molly knows that," replied her little brother; "but she wants a whale."

An attorney brought an immense bill to a lady for some business he had done for her. The lady, to whom he once paid his address, inquired at the charge.

"Madam," replied the limb of the law, "I wanted to convince you that my profession is lucrative, and that I should not have been bad match."

"Boys," said Uncle Peter, "we examined the points of the animal; 'I don't see but one reason why that mare can't trot her mile in three minutes.'

They gathered round to hear this oracular opinion, and one inquired—

"What is it?"

"We're told," replied, "the distance is too great for so short a time."

The new tax bill provides that from and after the first of October last, all taxes imposed upon carriages, waggons, piano-fortes, yards, billiard tables, and gold and silver plate shall cease together with the taxes upon boats, barges, flats, legatoes, and successions, gross receipts of railroads, insurance and other companies. After the first of May, 1871, the special or excess tax imposed upon all kinds of dealers, physicians, lawyers, brokers, claim agents and so forth, will be discontinued except that paid by distillers, brewers, cigar and tobacco manufacturers. The tax on sales also ceases after the first of October, except that paid by the stamp-duty tax together with the stamp-duty on partnership notes for less than one hundred dollars, such notes requiring a five cent stamp. The special stamp upon receipts for money is abolished after October 1, and the income tax of two and one-half per cent, on all sums over \$2000 shall be collected only during the years 1870 and 1871.

PIQUANTS.

The MORONI CERFERY. The Morons reached Salt Lake Valley in an utterly impoverished condition. The cash capital of the entire community would not probably have exceeded \$1,000. The California migration furnished them a market for their surplus products; but as they had but small use for money, they preferred taking of the miners instead something which they could either eat, drink or wear, and not pay rent at home. As they increased in numbers, and means, merchants established themselves among them, thus enabling them to use their small stores of money in the purchase of needed supplies. Their great distance from market, and the small proportion of their crops which could bear transportation, have, however, all the time made money extremely scarce, and have led to the perpetration of a complicated and often amusing system of barter. Hundreds of farmers, living in reasonably comfortable circumstances, and having large families to clothe and educate, will not sell a dollar in money for years. Such a farmer wishes to purchase a pair of shoes for his wife. He consults the shoemaker, who over his bundle of wood, burns the same for his load of wood. He has no wood, but sells a calf for a quantity of *aboles*, the *aboles* for an orange in the merchant's package in goods, and the under for a load of wood, and straightway the nation is shod. Seven water melons purchase a ticket of admission to the theatre. He pays for the motion of his children seventy-five cents per quarter. The dressmaker receives for her services four suppers per month. He settles his Church debts in silverware, Tax loads of pumpkins pay his annual subscription to the newspaper. He buys a "Treatise on the Celestial Marriage" for a load of gravel, and a bottle of soothing syrup for the baby with a basket of string beans. In this primitive method, until the advent of the Railroad, was nine-tenths of the business of the Territory conducted. And even now, in the more remote settlements, a majority of all transactions are of this character. The merchants, purchasing their goods in New York or San Francisco, must, of course, have money to pay for the same; but they sell their goods for cattle, flour, and dairy products, which are marketed for cash in the adjoining mining territories.—From "Salt Lake City" in OVERTLAND MONTHLY for September.

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The

Weymouth

Weekly

Gazette.

VOL. 4.

C. S. WILLIAMS'

NEW

LINEN COLLAR

THE

MOST DURABLE

AND THE

MOST ECONOMICAL COLLAR

EVER INVENTED.

Having had experience in the sale of paper collars for a number of years, and having noticed the various objections urged against most of the leading collars of the day, we have at last succeeded in obtaining a collar which we believe to be free from these objections, and we have no hesitation in offering them to our customers as the

BEST WEARING COLLAR

yet offered to the public, and we would advise all those who appreciate a

Perfect Fitting Collar!

One Faultless as to Style and Shape

TO CALL IN AND EXAMINE A BOX OF THESE

IMPROVED COLLARS !!

For if you but examine you will purchase and will never wear any but these.

Perfect
Fitting
Collar!

C. S. WILLIAMS'

IMPROVED

LINEN COLLAR !!

Is made with BOTH ROUND AND SQUARE CORNERS! so that all, no matter how fastidious, will take pride in wearing a collar so exquisitely fashioned in every respect. Its fabric cannot be distinguished from the whitest and finest linen.

This collar combines all the qualities of the BEST hitherto introduced, with

GREAT IMPROVEMENT.

They are made of a better quality of cloth than is used in any other collar, and will wear longer, and keep the shape free from wrinkle or pucker, better than any collar now in the market. They FIT THE NECK in the EASIEST and MOST PERFECT MANNER, and are WARRANTED TO GIVE PERFECT SATISFACTION in every respect. Do not fail to call in and examine them.

FOR SALE ONLY AT

C. S. WILLIAMS'

ONE PRICE

Dry Goods and Clothing Store,

WEYMOUTH LANDING.

WEYMOUTH WEEKLY GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, BY

C. G. EASTERBROOK.

TERMS:—52 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

WHAT IS A NEWSPAPER?

Organs that gentlemen play, my boy.

To answer to the taste of the day, my boy.

News from all countries and climes, my boy.

Advertisements, essays, and rhymes, my boy.

Of course, my boy.

And published at regular times, my boy.

Articles able and wise, my boy.

At least in the editor's eyes, my boy.

And every day, my boy.

This is what understand.

To what in the world it applies, my boy.

Strictures, reflections, reviews, my boy.

Little scraps of history and amuse, my boy.

From masters of State;

For wise-headed folks to pore, my boy.

The foibles as they are, and they are, my boy.

The quibbles and quirks of the bar, my boy.

And every day, my boy.

On some rising theatrical star, my boy.

The age of Jupiter's moons, my boy.

The stealing of somebody's spouse, my boy.

The state of the crops, my boy.

The state of the crops, my boy.

And the wit of the public butchers, my boy.

Lists of all physied, my boy.

Banished by somebody's pills, my boy.

To you, my boy's surprise.

What an old boy!

Or what's the disorder that kills, my boy.

Who's got no hair, to whom my boy.

Who were cut off in their bloom, my boy.

On the sorrow-stained earth,

Who totters first to the tomb, my boy.

The pieces of cast and grain, my boy.

Attempts to dig and to drab, my boy.

To you, my boy's surprise.

To tell you to song,

A quarter of what they costin, my boy.

TOO SMART A SAHLMAN.

It was the one great object of life with,

Captain Ambrose Hiller, in the old Casablanca,

to immortalize himself on canvas.

Not in the ordinary sense, as an artist,

but by keeping it spread on his

spar, long after his more prudent com-

panions had put it by, dry and resipid,

gasketed, snug under control. He ought,

in virtue of this weakness for strength,

as he considered it, to have been in com-

mand of the "Flying Cloud," or the

"Sovereign of the Seas," instead of the

Cassandra.

Not but that our veteran blubber-

hunter was a good safe boat; indeed she

could well carry all that her spars and

cordage were fit to bear—these last be-

ing rather ancient and untrust-worthy.

But Captain Hiller never seemed to con-

sider that it is much more convenient

and becoming, even for the best sea-

boat, to carry her spars in an upright

position, than to drag them at all sorts

of oblique angles.

The storm-bent rock, Diego Ramon-

ez, a sort of outpost which guards the

passage round the Horn, bore directly

sheen of us, with a howling gale fol-

lowing us up from west-south-west. The

Cassandra, deeply-laden, but with what

seamen call "flyby cargo," oil and

whalebone, reeled off before it under sin-

gle reefer-top and main-top-sails and fore-

course, while two of our best men had

caught their hands full, and allowed the

ship to make another broad yaw.

"Starboard! Starboard hard, and

meet her!"

It was too late. The gale blowing so

hard on one quarter, proved too much

for our back-stays. Crash came the

main-top-gaff-mast and sail, with all

the haunch, down about our ears, adding

another element to the confusion and ex-

citemen.

"What she can't carry, shall drag,

said the mate. "Guess it'll be

enough without towing the Arab!"

"Bear a hand there, and clear away

the wreck!" said the Captain, as soon as

the ship had swung back on her course,

"Get it all down on deck, as fast as

you can!"

"You don't see the worst of it yet,

sir," answered Mr. Murray, pointing aloft.

The head of the topmast is gap-

ing at the sheave-hole!"

Here was a kettle of fish. Quite enough

for all to get into, and we succeeded

in doing so.

"Pretty well done, old Caudrey,"

said he, in a kind of monologue, address-

ed to no one in particular, as he swung

his flexible sea-legs fore-and-aft the quar-

ter deck. She washes her own decks

and rings her own bells, now!" The

Diego in sight, though that's always

welcome, especially if it haven't seen

the sun for two or three days; because

it tells us where we are better than a

whole slate of figures. We shall be in

the Atlantic to-night, with a plenty of

room to shant her away to the northward.

I think she will bear a little more topg-

al, Mr. Murray?" The wind's steady,

"Steady enough," answered the mate;

"and quite enough of it. I think she's

carrin' all present canvas now; then

top-mast-hauls is none too good," he

added, with a warning glance aloft.

"Well, I don't know; I guess they are

good enough. If we don't try'n, we

shall never know if they are good or not;

but we dare not attempt to run before the

wind, we're thus engaged."

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"We're thus engaged," said the mate,

FRIDAY, DEC. 30, 1870.

May 1st. 250th Anniversary of the Landing of the Pilgrim Fathers at Plymouth.

Mr. Editor: Dear Sir.—To those of your readers who were unable to attend the great Memorial gathering at Plymouth on the 21st Inst. (Fore Fathers Day), it cannot be uninteresting, or uninteresting with profit, to receive a brief sketch of the celebration.

At quarter before nine, on the morning of the day, a well appointed excursion train started from the Old Colony depot, Boston, for the field of operations.

This train was bound about the most respectable crowd of people whom it has ever been our pleasure to see together. They were sons and daughters of the Pilgrims, and we thought of the passage "Ye shall know them by their fruits." Looking at the "fruits" we were more than ever satisfied with the goodness of the (Pilgrim) "tree" on which they grew. To say that the excursionists were good natured would not express it; they were hilarious, although above sixty years of age. Before coming here some 51 years since, he was badly troubled with Phillips, but his health here is perfectly perfect. Mr. Gale has for years been the State Missionary and agent of the Minnesota Baptists. He has been a hard worker especially on the frontier, always following immediately in the line of emigration to plant churches. I met him at Brewster's Abbott's at Rochester. Last Tuesday I rode with him to Brother Abbott's fine rods to Farmington—12 miles northeast—over prairie lands with some valleys and bluffs interspersed. Mr. Gale pointed out a high bluff where sea-shells are found, showing that a body of salt water once enveloped the region and this bluff was then an island. There are some large boulders here also which some strong current must have brought down and left from the upper tracts where there is rock in ledges. The soil on these bluffs is superior being a deposit probably of a distant age. We found so many new roads across these prairies without fences or landmarks that we got some 4 miles out of the road and with the thermometer at zero it was a pretty long ride. We arrived in time for a preaching meeting conducted by Rev. Mr. Fuller of Lake City, as summer met. I met several persons from Massachusetts here. I stopped over night with an old father and son an expert in western etiquette. I attended a Council with Rev. Gale the next day, and had an chance to hear an old fashioned Baptist examination of a candidate for the ministry. In the evening there was the ordination. Western ministers preach and hardly ever called the "Grand Canal" flows through the center of the city, and along with the church was fairly seated in the church. The music was all that could be desired. The sublime passages of Révélation calling God to defend, sustain and succor the desolate, the lonely, the persecuted, and then answered from heaven by, "I will not leave thee nor forsake thee," sounded with a new and grand meaning; like the shout of an army in answer to the bugle call, surrounded and filled with memories as we were, of the Pilgrims who had there "fought the good fight." The oration by Hon. Robert C. Winthrop was as good as a sermon, and four times as much of it. Starting off with ascriptions of the highest praise to the Pilgrims that more than taxed his highest powers of exclamation, he very soon landed, and struck bottom on the legitimate subject before him. His details of the formation of the church in England, of the flight to Holland, of the leave taking and embarkation, were so concisely and graphically sketched out even to well acquainted with Pilgrim history, in his own words "They were forgotten into newness." In forcible language, he showed how much America owed to the Congregationalism of the Pilgrims, its principles of individual freedom, its acknowledgement of mutual rights, and but few could fail to agree with him that no other system could have done so much for liberty, for religious and civil. After giving still further accounts of their history in America, and adding to their fault that were very few, considering their age, he glanced along at the "Pilgrim's Progress." Contrasting their small numbers, their poverty, their lack of material advantages, with the 40,000,000 of to day, with the click of the telegraph in Duxbury, the voice of the old continent whispering to the new, of steam on land and sea; of the discoveries of science through the telescope, the stereoscope, the microscope; of other; of schools and colleges; and then summing up the spirit of those heroes, bade them sit in judgment on the present generation and say, if we, with all the advantages of art and science and schools were advanced beyond, or equal to our ancestors in simple Christian faith and good deeds. If not, then is our boasting vain. Mr. Winthrop apologized for what might seem to some a too "exclusively religious view" of the Pilgrims, but in reply said, that they were a church from the beginning; they left England as a church; they were in Holland as a church; they came and remained in America as a church—a church founded on the Rock.

Our earnest, devout prayer by Rev. J. P. Thompson of New York, and singing of the magnificent hymn by Bryant, the services closed with the benediction.

The Pilgrim dinner furnished by Mr. L. G. Field of Taunton, was unexceptional in all its appointments, and the short speeches following it were all pervaded by such sentiments as did honor to the memory of the Fathers, and by the frequent applause that they drew forth, evidently found a warm response in the minds and hearts of the hearers. The supper ended and the speeches finished, our correspondent started for home in the "speakers car"—one car with an engine. How that car tore through the night, with its eye of fire scorching everything ahead along the track, we may not say; we breathed freer when we landed.

Fifteen miles an hour! How our Fathers would have shuddered at the thought! We had been to Plymouth, seen its bay, trod its sacred streets, been stirred by memories of the Pilgrims, who wopt over their heroism and suffering, looked upon the graves and canoes, back, hoping that the inspiration of great men may never depart. Well, it was a glorious day, almost as good as sumer a year. All of our readers who could not or would not go have our deepest commiseration, but that they may all witness if not the 250th, at least the 300th Birthday of America, is the wish of A PILGRIM.

THAT COMICAL BROWN is to favor us with one of his popular concerts in Washington Hall, on Friday evening, Dec. 30th. Mr. Brown is always a welcome visitor here, and always gives a first class entertainment and at a low price of admission. He keeps his audience convulsed with laughter, and does not resort to anything coarse or vulgar in his delineations. Mr. Brown his bulldog, is spoken of as being very sweet and kind, and the "musical wonder." His effect, displays wonderful versatility as a musician, by playing during the evening so many different instruments.

Christmas observances were never so numerous as on the last anniversary.

MANKATO, BLUE EARTH COUNTY, MINN., Dec. 18, 1870.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.
Letter from John O. Foye.

No. XII.

VERNON, NEW YORK, December 1, 1870.

Mr. Editor.—Permit me to introduce to you Rev. Amory Gale of Minneapolis, formerly a pastor in Burlington County, Massachusetts. He is now a stout robust man, very lively, alive, although above sixty years of age. Before coming here some 51 years since, he was badly troubled with Phillips, but his health here is perfectly perfect.

Mr. Gale has for years been the State Missionary and agent of the Minnesota Baptists. He has been a hard worker especially on the frontier, always following immediately in the line of emigration to plant churches. I met him at Brewster's Abbott's at Rochester. Last

Tuesday I rode with him to Farmington—12 miles northeast—over prairie lands with some valleys and bluffs interspersed. Mr. Gale pointed out a high bluff where sea-shells are found, showing that a body of salt water once enveloped the region and this bluff was then an island.

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